

JENKS' PORTLAND GAZETTE. Richard S. Robinson.

PUBLISHED BY ELZER ALLEY JENKS, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF MAINE

NUMBER 178.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1801.

[VOLUME IV.]

BOSTON, Sept. 5, 1801.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION, MAPS

OF MASSACHUSETTS, proper, and DISTRICT OF MAINE.

Compiled by Mr. OSBORN CARLETON, from actual surveys made by order of the General Court. Revised and corrected by Rev. Dr. MOORE and Professor WATSON, Agents appointed by the Court for that purpose, and engraved and published under the inspection and direction of said Agents, and approved by the Legislature.

THE want of a complete and accurate MAP of the State of MASSACHUSETTS, induced the General Court to order surveys of the several towns and plantations in the State, with a view of obtaining materials for a correct Map. From these surveys a Map was drawn; but, on account of the many defects and errors of the engraving, it was rejected by the Legislature, though many copies of it were delivered to subscribers, and to be as genuine.

In consequence, the Legislature appointed the gentlemen above named, their Agents, to cause the Map to be taken into a new draft, and to be engraved and published under their inspection.

The Copperplates, on which these New Maps are engraved, together with the privilege of copyright, have been presented, by the Legislature, to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, for the advancement of learning and the good of Science.

These Maps, the only accurate ones which have been published of this State, are constructed on a scale of four miles to an inch. The plate of Massachusetts Proper is 48 by 32 inches; that of Maine 24 by 38. The Vignettes by Mr. G. Graham are of Agricultural, Commercial, &c. of the State. The engravings by Messrs. Callender and Smith are executed in a style of accuracy and neatness rarely to be met with in America.

Roads, Churches, Academies, Court-Houses, Light-houses, Mountains, Rivers, Bridges, Canals, Mills, &c. are added; the distance of each town from Boston, and the Shire Town, and the longitude from London, and from Washington.

The Map, in all respects is correct, and faithful, and as the means and the nature of the work would justify.

The publishers rely on the public approbation and patronage, especially as, on account of the expense of the surveys, compiling and engraving having been defrayed by the Commonwealth, the price is moderate.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Maps will be delivered on cloth, with rollers, at the price of \$10.00 per copy, and on half. Those who wish to have them on half, must order them in advance, and deliver to the subscribers, at the price of \$5.00 per copy.

II. They shall be ready for delivery on the first day of November next, when the subscription will be closed, and the price advanced to non-subscribers.

III. The Maps, before delivery, will be inspected and approved by a Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Subscriptions received at the Book-Store of JENKS & CLARK, Four Rows, Fifth Street, Portland.

Portland.

From Europe.

The ship President, captain Crabtree, arrived here on Monday last, 35 days from Liverpool. Capt. C. brought a London paper, of August 2d. It does not contain any intelligence of great importance;—the following extracts are the most interesting.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

INVASION.

The subject has declined in interest in proportion as reflection has divested it of its terrors; and there are many who now regard it only as a tale full of sound and fury signifying nothing.

It is difficult to estimate the intentions of an enemy, whose general conduct is independent of the ordinary principles of political or moral government.

It is scarcely within the compass of imagination or ignorance, that the framers of this enterprise could calculate on its making a successful impression on this country. It should seem, therefore, that the object of the enemy's preparation, was to excite troubles in this Empire, by holding forth to the disaffected a prospect of success; to spread alarm by the extent of their armament, and an affected concernment of its existence, (for it is the property, of fear ever to magnify those dangers, which it sees but partially); and under favour of intimidation, to demand such sacrifices for the attainment of peace, as they cannot hope to obtain from our judgment and loyalty.

The project of invasion may likewise have been suggested by the necessity of giving to the public mind some busy, anxious, foreign enterprise, suited to its enthusiasm, in order to divert it from considerations of domestic policy; or it may have arisen from the desperate expectation of silencing the demands of the soldiery, which they cannot satisfy, by substituting the sed of honour for the promised milliard.

We assert, with pride and exultation, that the nation is prepared for either alternative; and certain alike in the wisdom and energy of our government, and in the loyalty and steady valor of the people, this interval of suspense is

distinguished alone by confidence, determination, and energy.

At the general meeting of the magistrates of Norfolk, at which the Marquis Cornwallis presided, it was resolved, "That at the present important period, it is a duty incumbent upon persons of every description voluntarily to come forward, and use their utmost endeavours for the defence of the constitution, and for the preservation of their country; and that their exertions should not only be voluntary, but vigorous, so as to baffle the efforts of an enemy aiming at the destruction of both."

The gentlemen present pledged themselves to support with their best services the measures recommended by government for the safety of the country, and appointed a committee to meet twice a week for the more perfect organization of the system of defence.

Along the Bristol channel and Welch coast orderly dragoons have been stationed for the purpose, should an enemy appear, of making immediate communication to the general of the District. Two dragons are likewise posted on each side the passage.

At Bristol it is imagined that that city is the primary object of attack, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners at Stapleton, &c. who now exceed 3000. The volunteers were mustered on Friday, for the purpose of ascertaining what effective force they really be depended on by government in case of any sudden emergency or landing of the enemy. The meeting was highly creditable to the members; and several gentlemen who in "the piping time of peace" had deserted from the corps, deeming their military duty to interfere with their private vocations, resumed their former stations, justly conceiving that at a period like the present, their obligation to their King and country superseded every consideration of individual convenience.

The two batteries at Bristol are in a very defective state. General Rooke, however, to whose wise and comprehensive energies the country is much indebted, is about to render them efficient.

The British volunteers have offered their services in assisting the country to mount the guns in consequence of the Militia Regiments being removed from that town, and agreeable to the instructions of the general of the district, have resolved to assemble three times a week, in order to be prepared for actual service.

The camps along the shore of Pickardy are plainly seen from the hills on the coast of Kent. Passing us lately arrived from France report, that there are 200,000 men assembled, and that they are daily reinforced by troops from the interior.

Two regiments are employed in erecting batteries on the hills about Dover Castle, and several 68 pounders and mortars, of the largest description, are placing on them.

The Osprey, of 18 guns, sailed on Friday from Portsmouth for Balaclava, with dispatch.

On Thursday Lord Nelson shifted his flag from the Leyden to the Medusa, and on Friday went on board. The whole of the fleet are under sailing orders, and it is imagined proceeded for the coast of France yesterday evening.

A large fleet of bomb-ships and gun-boats are assembled in the Downs; they are under sailing orders, and expect hourly to proceed to their destination.

There are above 60 frigates of war cruising between the Downs and the French coast.

The long impending war between several of the native powers of India, has at length commenced by an action between the Mahrattas and the Rajah of Jypore.—The latter having collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of his capital, and being joined by most of his Allies, refused to pay the tribute which he engaged to Scindea. The Mahrattas army in consequence advanced, about the middle of January, towards Jypore, while the Rajah broke up from his encampments to meet it; the Mahrattas took post on the banks of a river five miles from Jypore, and for some time disputed its passage with the Rajah's troops, but soon retired to a neighbouring jungle, where they lay until about half the Jypore troops had crossed the stream, when they sallied forth and commenced an impetuous attack before the others had time to form. The elephant on which the Rajah was seated, was killed by a ball from a nine pounder, and the supposed fall of their Chief, increased the confusion of his followers, they were put to the route with incredible slaughter, and pursued for upwards of two miles; the Rajah, however, rallied his troops, trained on his pursuers, and succeeded in forcing them to recross the river, but from the nature of the country, the extent of his loss, and the imposing position of the enemy, he was deterred from prosecuting his advantage further.—For several days, to the date of the last overland dispatches, the two armies lay almost within view of each other; reinforcements from all quarters were marching to each party, and each appeared resolved in their respective purpose; Scindea to enforce the tribute, the Rajah to defend his independence to the last extremity.

PERSIAN EMBASSY.

We have already stated the motives, and some of the consequences, of the Embassy sent by the British Government in India to the Sovereign of Persia.—The following letters on the subject are the more interesting, as they communicate some information as to the state of a country once so celebrated, but of whose present condition such general and absolute ignorance prevails.

"Shiraz, August 29, 1800."

"In a former letter I mentioned to you the Embassy having left Abu Shiber, commonly called Bushire, for this place; we travelled in the most splendid style with respect to our equipment and attendants, and were treated with the utmost attention and respect throughout the whole of our journey. The different Governors of the respective provinces through which our route lay, came out to receive and welcome the Envoy, conducting him to his tent, under a continued discharge of fire arms, with a grand display of military evolutions. The early part of our journey proved extremely unpleasant on account of the excessive heat, until we arrived at Cazeroun; having then passed, or rather ascended two ranges of exceeding high mountains, we experienced a very sensible alteration in the climate. We halted at Cazeroun ten days after our fatigue, regaling ourselves with plenty of different jacks, great quantities of snow being brought from the surrounding mountains.

"On our leaving Cazeroun, we ascended two more ranges of mountains, before we reached Shiraz, with the sight of which we were at length gratified on the 13th of June. Capt. Malcomb, the Envoy, made his public entry the following day, and was received with the highest and most flattering distinction. Five Noblemen of the higher order, attended by a retinue of upwards of a thousand horse, came out to receive him, welcome him on his arrival, and conduct him to where his tents had been pitched, which was on a lofty terrace, under the walls of the garden, called Jehan Numa, and within a few hundred yards of the tomb of the celebrated Hafiz; and the stream of Rochna bad, so famed in his poems, does us the honor of running through our camp; it is at present not a very mighty stream, being no more than two feet wide, but the purity of its waters justly deserve all the praise they have received. The bower of Mofella is also close at hand, but which has suffered from time, nothing now remaining of that formerly much admired place, but the ruins of an old brick wall.

"Our stay here has altogether been extremely pleasant, particularly the latter part of our time; the first six weeks we were continually entertained with feasting, feats in wrestling, rope dancing, and fire works. Soon after our arrival we quitted our tents, and took up our residence in a palace, situated in the centre of the delightful garden of the Jehan Numa.

"Since our arrival we have seen the Prince Regent two or three times; he is a very handsome boy of about twelve years old. I suppose our stay at this place will not exceed eight or ten days, when we shall begin our journey, to Ispahan, from whence you may again expect to hear from me. I profess I cannot help feeling a particular degree of veneration for the place we are now in, and conceive that I am treading classic ground."

"Ispahan, September 23."

"Agreeably to my promise, I transmit you a short account of our journey from Shiraz to this place.

"We left Shiraz on the 4th inst. and the roads and country through which we passed were excellent, generally leading through large extensive plains, of a rich soil; but the traces of industry, or the cultivating hand of the farmer, were evidently wanting, owing probably from the scarcity of water, but still more so from the want of population.

"On our way from Shiraz we visited the ruins of the once celebrated city of Persepolis, but as we only continued there one day, we had but a very cursory view of it, yet still sufficient to forcibly impress on the mind an idea of its former grandeur.

"Our reception at Ispahan was truly magnificent; the Beglerbeg's brother and son, attended by nearly ten thousand troops marched out the distance of eight miles to meet us, and if I may be permitted to judge from appearance, these must have been not less than thirty thousand spectators assembled together to witness the novelty of such a sight.

"We have not yet paid a visit to the city, but it seems to be of immense extent, and its whole appearance denotes the capital of a great and extensive empire.

"One of the Palaces of the Saffairan Monarchs is fitted up for our reception, and we shall take possession of it to-morrow or next day; at present we are encamped on the banks of the river Zanderood, to the westward of the city.

"The Beglerbeg, Haja, Mahomed Hussein Khan, has just paid us a visit; he is a remarkable pleasant old man, said to be extremely rich, and made an elegant and showy appearance in his dress and equipage.

"We propose to leave this in about ten days, and expect to be at the Imperial Stirrup in about three weeks afterwards, at farthest."

The works commenced in Hungary, in 1793, for the construction of a Navigable Canal to join the Danube and the Theiss, are now finished: this Canal, which comes from the Danube at Mosestorf, near the Town of Zamor, and joins the Theiss, near Feldvar, runs over a space of fourteen miles; it bears the same vessels as the Danube, and a passage may be made in two or three days, whereas formerly three or four weeks were necessary. This Canal, the first of the kind which has been constructed in Hungary, was undertaken by a Society of individuals, authorized for that purpose, by his Imperial Majesty, who, when informed that the works were accomplished, immediately named a Special Commission to examine them. This examination has taken place, and the Commission has made the most satisfactory report.

PARIS, JULY 26.

Yesterday, at the moment when the 3d regiment of Hussars was to be reviewed on the parade by the First Consul, one of the Hussars was observed to be in a state of intoxication by his Captain, who turned him out of the ranks, saying that he should not have the honor of passing in review before Bonaparte. The Hussar retired, and shot himself through the head.

It is reported that one of the objects of the Duke of Brach's journey to Paris, is to request that the body of his uncle, Pope Pius VI. should be delivered to them.

In a letter from Barenth, we find the following particulars respecting the Emigrants lately arrested there:—"Mafcow, one of the Emigrants arrested on the 8th has been set at liberty, because his name did not appear upon the list. He is a knight of Malta, who happened to be at La Varenne's lodgings when the latter was taken up. The younger Frey, the nephew, and not the son of Count de Frey, plays frequently on his flute near the windows of the prison, and attracts many auditors. La Varenne, formerly Commandant at Mentz, is extremely fond of talking, but he does not appear to be a dangerous intriguer. He is a Royalist in the strict sense of the expression, and had no esteem for Pichegru. Durand was a member of the first national assembly. His trunks were filled with papers but had very little money in them. On St. Felix' table was found a dagger mounted in a superb style. On one side of the blade was engraved 'A King or death'; on the other 'For the Jacobins' he was furnished with great articles, and was deprived of every instrument which might be converted into the means of offence. He seemed deeply engaged in his projects, and was almost continually employed in writing. Gen. Pichegru's Adjutant had set off some days before with all that General's papers. Pichegru lived in a very retired manner, in a small house about three quarters of a league off under the name of Peters, and sometimes came to town. Finding himself too generally known he left the place. It is thought by several that the principal persons taken up had formed an Anti-Republican Committee which carried on a correspondence by the way of the Rhine and Brussels, with France and La Vendee. The prisoners are still detained in the same place, and their papers and money are carefully kept."

Sixty seven Departments of the French Republic have been found, in the late enumeration, to contain a population of 23,397,443. In 1790, the number of the inhabitants of the same territories was only 21,176,243.

Lige, July 23.—The Gazette of this town contains the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 17:—"Yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning, the religious Concordat was consummated and signed, on the part of the Chief Consul, by Joseph Bonaparte, the Counsellor of State Cretier, and the Abbe Bardin; and on the part of the Pope, by Cardinal Gonsalvi and the Archbishop of Corinth, Spina. This news is certain; it is even said that things are arranged in a manner to quiet all consciences."

Frankfurt, July 20.—Memorials are daily presented to the Diet of Ratisbon on the part of the Princes and States who have suffered loss by the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The last memorial received was that of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, who possessed in Sovereignty, before the revolution, the country of Hanau Letchtenberg in Afface. This Prince estimates his loss at 12 districts, 7 towns, 4 boroughs, 142 villages, 104 farms and mills, 76,000 inhabitants, and 666,050 florins of annual revenue. He also claims an equivalent of 6,232,715 florins for the revenue which he has not received for ten years, 3,793,596 florins for cables and effects lost during that time, and indemnities for the contributions, requisitions, Roman months, &c. which he has made in conformity to the conclusion of the Empire. Should the other Princes and States, whose possessions were formerly situated on the left bank of the Rhine demand similar compensations, the whole Germanic Empire would not be able to satisfy them.

Admiral Gantheaume was formerly Captain of a merchant vessel trading between the South of France and the Levant. From his knowledge of those seas he was appointed Chief of the Staff on board the L'Orient from which he escaped when, she was on fire in the bay of Aboukir. He was who piloted Bonaparte back to France.